#### A GREAT PRIVATE PARK prosperity. Just above is a deep, fine

ALL PRACTICALLY FREE TO THE NEW HAVEN PUBLIC.

Comprising in All Its Extent Fully Seven Hundred Acres-Some of the Many Improvements Which Have Been Made at Saltonstall and Surroundings Since Last Summer-An Additional Steamboat, New Buildings, a New Pleasure Ground, Trout Stream, Dams, Elevated Lookout on the Mountain, Etc., Etc.

Many improvements have been made at the pleasure grounds at Saltonstall Lake and surroundings since the close of the last season, which it will interest the public to know about. Few people comparatively out of New Haven's 100,000 inhabitants are aware of the extent of these pleasure grounds, urban park, comprising 700 acres, its entrance now easily accessible to the public by means of the electric rallway. and in all its extent open to the public practically free of expense except the small cost of hiring a shell, rowboat or fishing boat, or of enjoying a delightful sail up the lake on one of the little steamers that ply on his broad bosom The extent of Glen Grove Park and the neighboring parks at the head of the lake alone is from seventy-five to one hundred acres, all of which is de-lightfully romantic and diversified in There is not such another privalue pleasure park in New England, take it all in all and all of it can be emjoyed for nothing, as sinced, except the paying for a steambout ride, which is well worth the money itself. In fact a large part of this very beautiful park is entirely free to the public to enjoy. New Haven has now a fine array of suburban parks, most creditable to our city and besides we have Lake Saltonstall park and surroundings, a great private park where the summer visitor finds also cool spots, hady nooks, breezy heights and refreshing shade in abundance. Last year was a great year in the history of this park, thousands having visited it, owores came before. This year the number of visitors there will no doubt be normous, owing to the increased attractions and accommodations. Some of these sing as follows: To begin with, foot of the lake, the refreshment building has been much enlarged This adjoins the waiting room building, recently erected at the opposite end of the covered platform. The latter is large enough to accommodate an ordinary sized Sunday school in te of a shower, while adjoining it additional shalter room is afforded by neans of a canvas camopy of ample The entire nefreshment department, both at the railroad staon and at Glen Grove Park at the thend of the take has been placed in the very efficient hands of William Henry Thompson, the Meriden manuacturer and dealer in confectioners and fee cream, who has lensed the right for the senson. He has stocked his beshment rooms with confectionery, algars, bottled temperance drinks and nected a handsome soda fountain, the

yrups for which are wholesome and esh of his own formishing. He has so erected many additional fee cream lables and equipped the place most in-ritingly and will supply, as soon as ble lunches including tea, coffee and Mr. Thompson is an old East Haven boy, having been born and raised there. He has built up a large nd flourishing business in Meriden, where he has done business now for quite a number of years. He has also, as stated, the management of the re-freshment department at Glen Grove Park, which has also been cularged one's feet, it is a view worth going a little wharf with red sandstone facg is just being completed, which its out into the shallow waters of the lake from the shore. Nearby at the old and are the boat houses. Here im-rovements have been added, including veral new style eleganit large shell wholats of artistocratio appearance, ought expressly for service on this ave just arrived. There are also the unity rowbonts and the fleet of fishng boats, about thirty boats in all. aptailn John Thompson has charge of his department. "Caritain John" is a popular and reliable man and sell known to the public, as he was or years at the Den. Manisheld place. ive bait an profusion is kept at hand ally for those piscatorialy inclined. ne good catchas of big bass have son made in the lake this season, sevrail bass of four pounds weight each aving been captured, while not a few cewood poles have been broken in tussies with these game in by this inexperienced, unused to idling the wily, vigorous and saucy ss. There were eighteen boats out the lake Saturday, and good luck reported from several of them by occupants as the steamer Swap ed them in its trips on the lake. But Glen Grove Park at the head of lake is also much more attractive Additional picnic table om has been provided for one thing. a refreshment houses are larger and attractions there will be greater. is park has, as the public are aware, equipments for use in athletionts on the large "Play Ground Field" se at hand near the landing, Includhurdles, a basis ball diamond a hundred yards run, a quarter of a course, etc., beside its simple supof sents for the spectators. Just ond in the forest are the beautiful ensive "Oak Grove" and "Chestmut ove," with their array of ancient assive trees and other attrac Between the landing and the field, Hes this lifty poind, where bebe seen an array of bluish pink d Illies, the roots for which were be interested to see these pink pond

the trout streams and ponds near from pure cold springs, and on the y season by the mountain torrent rushes and roars down its well mountain above. A new feature the country, is forty small dams that have been. The subject this year, affording pools in which ther has brought the stream itself

perennial spring of pure, limpid, almost ice cool water, and rightly named Cold Spring brook, which is a feeder to the stream, and has been suitably walled in and protected. Mr. A. J. Granniss is superintendent of Glen Grove park, as of yore, and under his careful oversight the grove is kept in most attractive condition and he will, as ever, make everything pleasant for the numerous Sunday schools and private excursion parties which will visit the park this season. The park is to be a great resort for Sunday schools and private excursions. About twenty are already booked, and bookings for more are being made daily. One of the be the grand union excursion from Merden, composed of the Trinity Methodist, the First Methodist and the Universalist churches of that city. They will probably charter a special train. A committee from the German Baptist Sunday school of this city, composed of Mr. Louis Lassen and Mr. Scheussler, visited the lake Saturday and engaged July 9 as the date of the annual excur sion of the school to the park. The Dwight Place church and the College street church of New Haven have their

special days engaged.

Another and new pleasure grove is to be thrown open to the public this sca-son in complete trim. This is the "Re-gatia Point Grove," which is a delightful, beautifully wooded grove on the east side of the lake on gently sloping land. It is a large, well wooded grove, asily and quickly accessible by the electric launch, and trailer Lucy, being listant only about a third of a mile from the railroad station, and many private and family parties will visit it his senson.

There are two steamboats this season at the lake, the well known Cygnet, now familiar boat, commanded by Captain Baidwin, and the Swan, commanded by Captain Bassett. They are swift sailing boats, and then for large parties there is the big barge Gov. Saltonstall, as of yore, with ac-commodations for 250 or more. Captain G. H. Baldwin has the management of the transportation department, and his ake, and a more skilled, capable and discreet navigator need not be desired. Captain A. J. Bassett, who is captain of the Swan, is well versed in the management of steamboats, he having commanded the well remembered tug, 'Pollywog,' which plied in New Haven harbor thirty-four years ago. Mater ie was for twenty years with the New Haven Tow Boat company.

The steamers will begin making trip for public accommodation to-day, making trips as often as the patronage requires, and in a few days schedule time will be announced.

One of the prettiest new features just dded to the ridge park, that great mountain park, known as "Lake Saltonstall park," occupying all the high ridge ver four miles long, which overlooks the lake on the west, casting its shadow on the lake's bosom, as early as 2 p. m. and being a delightfully cool spot with its forest like array of trees, was just completed last Saturday. This is at Eagle Nest rock, which is a high point on the ridge, a few rods from where the electric cars stop. Heretofore this eminence was reached by a circultous foot path, but now the ascent to it is a flight of oak steps, by which and the portions of the old path utilized, access to it is direct. Then at the very summit of Eagle's Nest, where lies the huge boulder dating from some glacial period, a wide flight of seats has been erected from the summit of which one sees a magnificent view, comprising a stretch of Long Island sound, the towns of Madison, Guilford, Branford, East Haven and New Haven. It also commands a fine view of New Haven hartwo minutes takes one to it from where the electric cars stop, fully 150 feet be low. It was here, tradition has it, that a lordly eagle had its nest for years, and used to rob the fish-hawks of their prey as they returned from New Haven harbor or the Sound bearing the fish they had tolled to catch. The eagle was only taking toil, being lord of the alry domain thereabouts. The many other grand views from the heights have been hitherto described in our columns. The heights are now in their full glory of verdure with the scene enlivened further by the multitudes of blooms of the box wood and the laurel. There are over eight miles of drives and walks, all free to the public on this vast private suburban park

#### IN OLD SLAVERY DAYS.

of seven hundred acres.

ones Among the Slaves of the Southern Plantations—Scenes Before the War—The Old Driver—Mammy—The Young Slaves -A Wedding in the "Quarters," From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.1

The attention of American historians

s now being turned toward the early history of our country with the happy result of ellciting much information that, if not preserved in some permanent form, would soon have been utterly lost. McMaster has set the fashion in this respect, and as all literature is, to a greater or less extent, controlled by now being poured out in a flood, the like of which wes never before seen in this

There is one phase of our earlier so dal life, however, that is in danger of eing, if not forgotten, at least over poked by the historians and writers of reminiscences, who, recalling the leadng characters sixty years ago, do not ower their eyes to the leveel on which the slaves of the country lived. ery in America is so completely a thing the white pond lilies that will of the past, as a factor in social life bloom in luxuriant profusion, will has gone entirely out of our thoughts that it is not an easy matter for the young people of the present day to imagsed at Cape Cod by the owner of line the state of things that prevailed in park at considerable expense. All our southern states in that period of ancient history now designated in a gen eral way as "before the war." the owner of the park has put in us, they probably will be for ages to trout fry. This romantic stream come, but even old men and women who remember them as slaves are be-

The subject is beclouded by the writings of a certain class of story tellers in a small house some distance from trout will live and thrive when dry and would-be chroniclers of our annals, who take the bold ground that all mas-

a plantation were chains, and that the whipping-post and branding irons were to be found in every neighborhood There were, no doubt, heartless masters and cruel overseers; there were, no doubt, chains and whipping posts, but it is probably not true that these were so common as many persons sup-pose, for as a general thing the slaves were treated with some degree of consideration, and in not a few cases, the kindest possible relations existed be tween them and their owners. On the large plantations, particularly in the cotton and rice districts, where hundreds, and in some cases thousands of slaves were owned by the same man, much less regard was had for them mammoth excursions this season will than when they were employed as be the grand union excursion from Merhouse servants. In the former case the servants saw little of their master of his family; the overseer represented the master's authority, and often abused the master's power; and deprived of all intercourse with their superiors, these class of plantation slaves by no means equaled in intelligence those who served in the households.

Few persons, save those who actually witnessed the condition of affairs pre-valling in the southern states, have any den of the pleasantness of the rela ions existing in many households in the south at a period within the memory of housands of living men. For boys ooth white and black, there was almost equality. Childhood is democratic, and o far as the sports of the country were oncerned, they were followed alike by the young slaves and the sons of the master. To each of the latter a negro boy was generally assigned, who was understood to be his, and between the two there was commonly an ardent friendship, with on one side a conceded superlority, on the other a gracious con-

The little whites and the little darkies played together, hunted together, torether went in swimming and took fever and ague, and together received their thrashings for robbing orchards and nelon patches. There are many known instances of friendships thus contracted

in boyhood which lasted during life, and not a few cases are recorded of singular fidelity and devotion on the part of the slaves toward their masters they were not permitted to share to the of the planters generally entertained a warm affection for the old black "mam-my" who cared for them during infancy and early childhood, and who commonly felt for them as much affection as she entertained for her own offspring.

The "mammy" was a peculiar char acter, and of herself quite an institu-She was as much trusted as a turse possibly could be, and in justice o her it must be said that she rarely failed to justify the confidence reposed She was always a house servant, and in her girlhood had been given to her young mistress of about the same age, as a maid. When the mistress married and left the old home, she ook her servant with her, and when the children were born the greater part of their care and attention was turned over to the maid. The two grew old together, and when grandchildren the old mammy took care of them, too, as she had done of the children, and when she herself was too old to work she was cared for by the family, for every one "thought the world and all" of old

The next highest degree of respect was felt for the old driver. He, too, was character, for he had been in the family as long as mammy, and, like the lat-ter, had made himself equally useful and highly esteemed. He was intrusted with the care of the family carriage and horses, and it was his pride to see that ed forward to the time when the old man should give up the post of honor This never occurred until comeneral worthlessness of the young darhis province he was was absolute. He of his horses unless he saw fit to do so. ommand by the members of the famly, for the old driver, very often known best in the matter of driving, and his authority was, half laughingly, half respectfully, acknowledged. On the large

plantations the word "driver" had hardly died away, when all of a sudden a different significance, for there the name was applied to a col-ored functionary of no little importance who was next in author- purchased with the proceeds of his last ity to the overseer. He was charged with the superintendence of the slaves, and often treated them with greater cases of insubordination were commonly dealt with by him on the spot, and on a cotton wharf a group of half-grown boys engaged in the "coon-line," or some other of the dances that were so popu

mmediate neighborhood, The numerousness of the small color d fry about the home of a wealthy witness them were extremely curious. make themselves useful by waiting on narrow bed from the heights of having been the worst possible course to Bringing in the dinner on such occas-In summer season the cooking was done the mansion, and when the repast was they heard with pleasure the sound of prepared and dished up the leading part the dinner horn calling them in from the United States bonds at the call to-day: on too low for their comfort and ters were heartless; that the slaves on was taken by the cook, who raised to field, and at evening when "an hour by Ext. reg. ......

lar among the slaves, the presumption was fair that the driver was not in the her head the huge dish containing the turkey and bore it aloft, while behind of procession, there was an abundance her came a procession of small boys, of singing and dancing, by the way, for he had been cautioned to treat with especial care under penalty of having every bone in his "wuthliss karkidge" broken on the spot as a penalty for negligence. The small boys were eager | turn. and ready waiters, too, for they were rewarded with liberality by the guests, and the friend of the household who departed without feeing his little waiter as well as the boy who held his horse, and the house servants generally, was regarded as "poor white trash," and to be "poor white trash" was only one re-

move from the "low down free nigger." It was a singular thing what an opprobrium attached to the word "nigger, among the former slaves. When a difference of any kind arose among them the epithet was at once resorted to as embodying the height of scorn and contempt in the one using it for his opponent, and when in the fury of passion t was intensified into "black nigger," the insult was of the greatest description. Bloody fights often resulted from the use of this offensive expression, and the fact that it was employed was always deemed a justification for a personal attack.

The monotony of life on the large plantations, varied only by the differen class of duties imposed by the change of seasons, was broken when there was wedding among the slaves. This frequently happened, as marriage was enouraged by the masters, and in some ases, where the servants were highly steemed the ceremony took place in the parlor, with the family and a few neighbors as witnesses. A party dress, low-necked and short-sleeved was pre sented to the bride by one of the ladies the groom being arrayed with clothes of his master. A bridal procession from the "quarters" to the house was a sol emn affair, and both bride and groom enjoyed the momentary prominence given them by the occasion. In families where the slaves were well treated, a wedding feast was provided, abundant though homely, and the assembled guests of color reveled in as much bacon and greens, 'possum and sweet potatoes, hominy, corn-pone and pumkin ple when the war cloud darkened the land, as they could stow away, while the pic-Among the girls it was different, for kaninnies had corn meal and pot liquor, with an occasional spoonful of molasses same extent in the amusements of the The pot liquor was an indispensability slave children, but even the daughters on the plantation, for, to raise little darkles without it was regarded as an impossibility. It was the water in which hams or other meats had been bolled, and that contained considerable nourishment. Thickened with corn meal and thoroughly reboiled, it was served out to the youngsters by the mammy who had charge of them, with the result that their little ribs were always well covered with fat.

A marriage on the plantation was productive of no little misery when, as often happened, the slaves changed hands, and one or the other was sold into another part of the country. This breaking of the family relations was one of the worst features of slavery and greatly deplored by the more humane owners. Not a few masters, when compelled to part with their slaves tried to keep the familles together, but others were not so considerate, and the severance of parents and children, of husbands and wives, was a common, as well as deplorable, occurrence.

Though legally the slaves could acquire no property, many large owners allowed them a portion of their own time, during which they could work for themselves. Generally they were permitted also a patch of ground on which they could plant what they pleased, and as the staple crop was cotton, they frequently planted it in their private patches, and at the close of the season, when the master's crop had all been mands a fine view of New Haven harbor, the breakwater, etc., while East Haven lies stretched out almost at one's feet. It is a view worth going miles to see, and yet a walk of less than strict. Also mear the railroad station two minutes takes one to it from where tendence did most of the work and look- ket, was too common to excite remark. Aside from cotton, chickens and "watermillions" were the favorite articles of and resign the reins into his willing production, and by the raising and sale and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York, of these many slaves acquired a good and to Center street. New Haven: pelled by actual infirmity, for the old deal of small change. When owned by man, like many who do a certain work a kindly master, they were sometimes every day for a lifetime, though nobody able to acquire enough to purchase their could do it half as well as himself. Be-dides, like elderly people generally, the old driver had not a high opinion of the fort, Ky., several years before the war, rising generation, and frequently roat- when an old "Uncle" who by long econ d, in no complimentary terms, on the omy had managed to save \$400, proposed to his master to purchase a half interest kies about him, and told how much bet-ter boys were when he was a boy. In sented, the \$400 changed hands, and the old man thus acquired half his own drove as he pleased, and no remons-time. Naturally, the master expected trance could make him hasten the pace that "Uncle Joe" would soon have enough to purchase complete liberty, Furthermore, at the foot of every hill but "Uncle Joe" gave him a surprise everybody had to get out and walk up for, after loafing wearily about three in order to spare the horses, and many days in the week for two or three long, tiresome walk was taken at his months, he sold his own interest in himself to a neighbor for \$450 cash, thus clearing a handsome percentage on his as "Daddy," but more frequently "Un-investment. When questioned about this peculiar transaction "Uncle Joe" excused himself by the statement that "nigger property's so uncertain I don't want to hold any." Public curiosity had

> Uncle Joe was not the only slave who made a good investment by cossing the censes of our earlier history are just harshness than did the overseer. Minor Ohio, for in the border states runaway slaves were numerous. Any one who takes up the files of the daily or weekly among the young darkles he was equaly feared and hated. They liked to loaf can not fall to be struck with the great about, and when not carefully watched number of advertisements, each headed would invariably shirk their work. The by the small cut of a negro running, owns and shipping points for cotton af- with a stick on his shoulder and a bag orded much better opportunities for of clothes at the end of the stick. Each dodging work than the fields, and when advertisement contained a short description of the runaway with the reward to be paid for his safe return. Escape from Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia was comparatively easy, but from the states further south it was practically impossible. Every negro away from home was required to have a pass or permit from his master, planter gave rise to many scenes that and failing this, a runaway might be the eyes of one not accustomed to apprehended by any person who choose to take the trouble. The slaves were colored people, it is true, are still with The little darkies were early trained to kept in ignorance as the best means of securing them to the owner, and nine the table, and at a dining, every guest out of ten, had they attempted to run had one, arrayed in a white apron that away, would not have known in what coming oblivious to many features of reached to his heels, stationed behind direction to go. Besides, all knew that that slavery which all now regard as the chair to attend to every want. such an effort meant a severe tasts of the overseers' whip, and few cared to ions was a sight never to be forgotten. incur the risk. So in ignorance they were content, at least they enjoyed such

each carrying in his hands a dish which the slave had a lighter heart than the freedman. The old slavery days had a bright side, but few, even among the slave owners stripped of their property by the war, would care to have them re

MEETING THIS EVENING.

New Junior Council, O. U. A. M., to be Organized.

A notable meeting is to be held this evening in O. U. A. M. hall, 793 Chapel treet, in the interest of the Junior Orler of American Mechanics. W. E. Orange, national organizer, is to address a public gathering, to which all nale citizens of American birth are invited. There is already one council in this city, which numbers in its charter nembership such names as W. P. Lincoln, W. O. Staples, Frank E. Field, D. S. Thomas and many other gentleen equally well known in fraternal cir-While the meeting is open to the ublic the speeches will have a special interest to members of the several O. U. A. M. councils and the various P. O. of A. camps already flourishing in

#### Financial.

Speculation is Governed by the Crop Re-

ports. New York, May 27.-Speculation at he stock exchange is still governed by the advices about the growing crops. When western delegrams announce killing frosts, etc., the market for stocks weakens, but on denials an improvement usually follows. At the opening to-day, for instance, stocks showed an improving tendency, the reports of damuge so freely circulated on Saturday last having failed to materialize and the shorts in stocks had to undergo a bad quarter of am hour, especially for the groungens, which had advanced 1/2 to 11/4 per cent., with Burlington and Quipey in the lead. The bears in these stocks find It hard work to make any beadway for the reason that up to daite representatives of western lines in this city have been uninble to confirm the reported daminge to expends.

There were some wide changes in the specialties, notably Susquehanna and Western, New England, Minneapo-His and St. Louis and Alton and Terro Haute. Susquehlanna and Western fell from 12% to 11% and preferred from 2514 to 33. Minnisapolie and St. Louis preferred assessment rose 5% to 66%. Alton and Terre Haute 3% to 52%, New England advanced 2% to 45% and latter neturned to 446:41½. Susquehamna and Western weakened by rumors of internal dissensions; probable resignation of President Borg and Ilquidations by the estage. New England was bought on reports that negotiations were on foot looking to the speady reorganiza-

tion of the company.

The industrials were strong, except. for the Condinge lawnes. These stocks declined 1/2 to 7/4 per sent and were heavy throughout. Distillers, Tobacco, Leather, Rubber, Linneed Off and Starch were strong. Tobacco jumped 3 to 117 and reacted to 115@116. Leather idvanced to 974 on talk of payment of

In the last hour this market was quiet and firm except for the Cordage stocks which were weak on the references of the old reports of unother reorganization of the property with beavy as ments all around. Speculation closed in the main firm. Nenchanges show gains which rose 2% per cent. Sugar, Cord-The bond market was active and

strong, Sales were \$3,078,000. Following are the ctosing prices reported by Prince & Whitely, bankers

	and to Center street, New Playen:	
	American Topacco Co	111
	American Tobacco Co., pfd 113	- 1
i	American Cotton Oll Co 2816	21
	American Cotton Oli Co., pfd 75%	433
	American Sugar Refliting Co 11718 Am Sugar Refliting Co. prd 1992	110
6	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 834	1/1
	Baltimore and Ohio 64	13
	Bay State Gas 21	- 223
	Canada Southern	
	Central of New Jersey	100
	Chesapeake & Ohio Voting Cts 23%	10
	Chicago & Bastillinois ptd. 100 Culcago & Northwestern. 984 Chicago Burington & Quiney 815 Chicago Gas October 113	
	Chicago, Burdington & Quincy 814	Die
	Chicago Gas Co 143	54
	Chicago, Milwankee & St., Paul., 67% Chicago, Milwikoe & St., Paul phi, 1201 Chicago Rock island & Pacillo., 70	67
	Chicago Milwikoo & St. Paul phl. 12019	- 1
	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific., 70	70
	Chicago, St. P., M. & Chilling.	100
	Clevland, C. & C. St. Louis, 4494	- 54
	Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo., 26)a Cousolidated Gas., 14444	.26
	Consolidated that the consolidate of the consolidat	145
	Delaware Lack & Western 100	103
	Denvera His Grande ofd 47%	48
	Die & Cattle Feeding Co 20	26
į		- 34
1	Lilinois Centrar	147
9	Lakeshore & Michigan So 146	
1	kilnois Centrar. 96 Lake Store & Michigan So. 146 Lake Ecto & Western. 255g Lake Ecto and Western ptd. 825g	25
1	Lage Ericand Western pfd 8215 Louisville & Nashville 504	50
d	Louisville & New Albany 1016	10
١	Leaving the ac New Athanypfd. 28to	25
ı	Lagicide Gas 32	13:4
Ì	Laciede Gas. 32 Missouri, Kunsas & Texas 1754	18
ı	Missourt, Kansas & Lexas Did 32	44
١	Manbattan Slovated Ildig	116
ı	Missouri Pacific 28	128
ı	New York & New Haven. 21. N. Y. & N. E. 3d paid. 42.5d New York Control & Hudson. (32.5) N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis. 17.5g N. Y. Lake Eric & Western. 13.5 N. Y. Lake Eric & Western. 13.5 N. Y. Lake Eric & Western. 13.5 N. Y. Ontario & Western. 13.5 N. Y. Ontario & Western. 13.5	42
ı	N. Y. & N. Is, 3d paid	102
1	N. Y., Chrongo & St. Louis 1794	400
J	N.Y. Lake Erie & Western 13%	139
J	N Y., Lake Eries, Western ofd. 27%	-
ı	N Y. Ontario & Western 18%	189
Į		15
Į	North American Co	6
I	Northern Pacific	20
ł	National Lead Co H&	34
ı	National Lead Co. pfd	89
	Pacine Mail S.S. Co 28%	281
ı	Peorta Docatur & Svansville 654	19
ł	Phila, & Roading Voting Cts 1934	
l	Pitts, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 2034	31
l	Pullman Palage Car Co 171	123
١	Southern Bullway	14
l	Southern Reliway pfd. 30% Sus, and West, prd. 30% Sus, critical Cort's. 50%	- 3
Į	Suver Button Cort's 6762	673
į	Tonnessee Coul & fron 2834	283
ľ	TennesseeCoal & fron prd 2834	-
ŀ	Texas & Pacific. 13	#33
ľ	Tol. Ann Arbor & North Mich., 3	- 33
ŀ	Union Pacific	153
ľ	Wabash	93
ŀ	Wabash pfd 20%	203
ľ	Western Union Polograph 9212	92
ŀ	Wheeling & Lake Erio 135	143
ŀ	Wheeling & Lake Erio prd 4514	473
	Wisconsin Contritions of the	. 6
	Adams Express	150
	American Express	120
	Walls Survey Express 108	112
	U. S. Rubber. 40	6114
	U.S. Rubber ptd 04%	95.
	U.S. Cordinge Co	83
	H.S. Cordinge Co., Dru.	16
		229
	Leather Co. pfd 92%	100
	*Ex-dividend,	

Government Bonds. Following are the quotations for

Chicago Market, May 27, 1895,

New York Cotton Exchange.

#### STOCKS GRAIN COTTON

T. E. WARD & CO., 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

# Speculative Investment. Permanent Investment.

THE MONETARY TRUST is a new financial institution, under New York State authorization, designed to aid clients in the profitable use of money. It is prevented by law from owning securities, and cannot transact business for its own account. It is the only financial institution in the United States thus restricted. It will become an investment exchange for banks and institutions, and underwrite for them in reorganization syndicates. Conservative investora heretofore bewildered by representations of those interested in the scurifies they offer, will be aided from neutral standpoint in selecting investments which yield the highest interest consistent with safety. If spaculative investors will abandon efforts to accumulate from temporary fluctuations, they may herein secure the intellectual cooperation of men who treat money-making as an applied science, and will find this in stitution the best medium which modern finance has yet developed through which a given sum can be thoughtfully placed at risk. FRANCIS D. CARLECY. President, LON. T. ROSENGARTEN, Vice President, HON. PAT. CALHOUN, Legal Adviser. ROBERT M. JARVIS, Treasurer, F. A. HOSENGARTEN, Secretary.

# Investment Securities.

5 and 6 per cent, New Haven Rens Estate Loans in amounts from \$200 to

Co-operative Savings Society of Conn. per cent. Coupon Stock, 6 per cent. Car Trust Bonds, Guaran-

Superior, Wis., Street Railway 6 percent. Bonds.

JOHN E. LOMAS, 817 Chapel St.

THE National Tradesmen's Bank, Draws Bills of Exchange

Alliance Bank (Limited), Loudon,
Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublita,
Union Bank of Scotland,
Credit Lyonnais, Paris,
And on all the Principal Cities of Bur Issues Circular Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. GEO. A. BUTLER, President, WM. T. FIELDS, Cashler.

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